Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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WOMEN WILL PAY INCREASED TAXES

Voteless Half of Population Will Be Called on to Help Raise $1,268,715,834

Women will have to help pay $84,000,000 more of taxes to run the Government next year than they did this year.

Estimates of the expense of all branches of the Government for the fiscal year 1918, for which the present session of Congress must appropriate funds, total $1,268,715,834, according to the statement laid before Congress this week by the Treasury Department.

Increases in compensation and in numbers of employees are found in the estimates of all branches of the Government, and to meet that tendency officials have in most cases attempted a policy of paring down all proposals for new projects.

The preliminary estimate for the army, however, is $373,074,565, an increase of about $70,000,000 over 1917. The navy total of $379,151,701 is an increase of $66,451,146 over 1917.

65TH CONGRESS HAS BIG CHANCE

Mrs. Catt Says It Can Be Liberator of Last Great Unenfranchised Group

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was asked in Washington last week her opinion on the probable fortunes of the amendment at the hands of the 65th Congress. She said:

"I believe that the incoming Congress will not only be willing but ambitious to be the instrument of the nation-wide enfranchisement of women. I consider it the most highly privileged body that ever convened in this historic city. It faces an unparalleled opportunity in the history of American democracy. The very last of the unenfranchised stand before its gates. It may, if it will, be the liberator of the one group that is unwillingly keeping America from its place in the sun of true democracy. Democratic sentiment is growing, broadening, intensifying everywhere. Everywhere it becomes intolerable to fair-minded men that any human beings shall be held voiceless while other human beings make the laws under which they must live and by which they must be penalized. Everywhere the ideal of the consent of the governed grows more inviolable. Nor is it any longer possible for enlightened men to make a distinction between women and human beings. The 65th Congress will not be blind to the onward march of events.

"On the northern border Canada is hastening to give the democratic ideal its broadest application. It is universally conceded that England but waits on the war's end to enfranchise her women. Is America to be less democratic than her great Anglo-Saxon forbear? It is not conceivable. With democratic sentiment and practice everywhere expanding, the Federal amendment goes into the hands of the 65th Congress sure as never before of being considered on its intrinsic merits. As never before Senators and Representatives must see it and weigh it for what it is—not merely woman's demands for enfranchisement, but America's last clear call for the full and final realization of her destiny as a democracy."

The Womanly Art of Self-Defence

—Courtesy Baltimore American

MRS. MCCULLOCH HEADED TICKET

Illinois Suffragist Got More Votes Than Any Other Democratic Candidate in State

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Evanston, the prominent Illinois suffragist who drafted the present suffrage law in that State, received the highest vote of any candidate on the Democratic ticket Nov. 7, according to the official returns of the election announced by the Secretary of State Dec. 2.

Mrs. McCulloch headed the list of Wilson electors in Illinois and received a total of 950,229 votes.

PRESIDENT LIGHTS LIBERTY STATUE

Goddess in New York Harbor Will Shine for Only Half the People

The Statue of Liberty was lighted last Saturday and will be illumined every night hereafter from top to bottom. President Wilson, as he gave the wireless flash which bathed the statue in light, said:

"I light this statue with the thought that it may always stand as a symbol of our purpose to throw upon liberty, out of our own life as a nation, a light which shall reveal its dignity, its serene power, its benignant hope and spirit of guidance."

Meanwhile in New York and thirty-five other States of the country half of the adult people are without political liberty.

The National Conference of Unitarians, recently held in Washington, D. C., unanimously passed a resolution favoring woman suffrage.

LOUISIANA DENIES PLACE TO WOMEN

Harmless Amendment to Let Them Serve on Public Boards Beaten at Polls

Louisiana has refused to allow women to serve on public boards of educational and charitable institutions. The amendment to that effect was defeated at the last election and the leading newspapers of the State are putting the blame on the political ring in New Orleans.

Now a woman may be appointed only to the office of State factory inspector, an exception secured through a special vote at the time, several years ago, when Jean M. Gordon offered her services to the city of New Orleans as factory inspector. The entire State had to vote on the matter, at a cost of $3,000, before Miss Gordon's offer could be accepted.

A 48-hours of labor a week law for women will be placed before the Oregon State Legislature when it meets the second Monday in January, by the Consumers' league of Portland.

FOOD BILLS LACK WOMAN'S VOICE

Those With Knowledge of Markets Cut Off from Legitimate Means of Regulation

Hardly had Congress convened this week for its second session when the high cost of living loomed big as one of the most important questions with which the National Legislature will be called upon to deal. The paramount interest in the subject was shown by a flood of bills and resolutions in the House, all aimed to meet the situation created by the rise in the price of food.

At the same time that these bills were being introduced the newspapers all over the country were printing in their headlines:

"Women Declare War Against High Costs."
"Dealers Join With Women In Food Fight."
"N. Y. Housewives' League Declares Embargo on Eggs."
"Housekeepers Refuse to Buy Eggs."
"Women War on Short-Weight Hawkers."
"Women To Urge Use of Substitutes To Lower Prices."
"Washington Women To Boycott Turkeys, Eggs, Butter."
"Women For Drastic Action."

It is the organized women of the country who have been most successful thus far in coping with the food trusts. It is women who are most vitally interested in food prices, since in most families it is they who do the marketing. Yet it is the most vitally concerned half of the population which has no voice in the election of the Congressmen who can settle the question.

LOBBY'S ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVES

Mrs. Frank Roessing and Host of Lieutenants Are in Washington for Campaign

Headed by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pittsburgh, who last year was chairman of the Washington Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the advance guard of the lobby brigade which will make the organization's big drive on Congress arrived in Washington this week.

Mrs. Roessing, who according to an announcement by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Washington Committee, will be in charge of the lobby, is well known to both the friends and foes of the Federal amendment on Capitol Hill; but this session she will have assistants galore, as the National Association this year is concentrating on Congress on a scale never before attempted.

A man lobbyist, who will be a member of Mrs. Roessing's corps, is expected by the women to prove most effective, judging from his excellent work in the past. This is A. E. Scranton Taylor, of Norfolk, Conn. Mr. Taylor has been president of the Connecticut Men's Equal Suffrage League for several

years. Prominent women whose arrival was expected in Washington at the opening of Congress were: Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor, Norfolk, Conn.; Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. Wm. Severin, Chicago; Mrs. Samuel L. Powers, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Henry W. Clement, Rutland, Vt.; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Glendower Evans, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Helen Gardener, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Boston; Mrs. Charles W. McClure, Saginaw, Mich.; Miss Mary Wood, New York.

On Saturday night, Dec. 9, the house-warming of the new headquarters will be held. It is expected that on this occasion all the women assigned by the National Association to carry on its work in Washington will meet the local workers, who are to have a big share in the new Washington home.

$5 A WEEK VS. $7 A HALF HOUR

Scrub Women Do Laborious Work at Breakfast and Supper Times for Pittance

By Sara M. Algeo.

A committee of the Providence (R. I.) Woman Suffrage Party, while conducting a Rummage Sale in Randall Square, one of the poorer sections of the city, stumbled upon some interesting statistics in regard to the conditions under which the scrub women of Providence work. Many facts were told freely by the women themselves, who were glad to make reasonable purchases at the sale at a time when everything is so high.

It was learned that the time given to the large office building, including that consumed going back and forth the two times required, averages about seven hours a day. Frequently this means four carfares at five cents each. It also means giving up that most precious time to the mother of a large family—breakfast and supper time. For their time, usually amounting to about forty-two hours for six days, the women receive from four to five dollars a week. It was pitiable to learn to what make-shifts the women were put to dispose of their children during the daytime.

Every tale told was a striking illustration of the abuse of unorganized labor unprotected by the vote.

No less striking illustration of the power of organized labor in the hands of voters was remarked by almost the same committee in their conduct of the Providence Civic Forum. It was the intention to open the forum each Sunday with one or two reels of moving pictures, lasting less than one-half hour. Imagine the amazement of the committee to learn that the price for turning the reels would be seven dollars, not including the cost of electricity, etc. Carried to its logical conclusion this would mean paying at the rate of one hundred and forty dollars for a ten-hour day. The union of moving picture operators consists mostly of young men who are extreme in their demands for compensation for labor, but they do not represent as great a blight on the community as the poor women whose disagreeable and laborious services are held at such slight monetary value.

"There's No Place Like Home"

By Reginald Wright Kauffman

Of course I am a believer in the right of women—at least of some women—to take an active part in politics. I believe that any woman has a right to take an active part in politics who believes that any woman has a right to take an active part in politics. I am even, although I contritely confess that I do not work very hard at it, a contributing editor to "The Woman's Journal." And yet I wished that certain women who were busy in the presidential campaign would rest a bit.

The truth is that I like consistency, which is doubtless another way of saying that, as I enter my late thirties, I am becoming conservative. It is a damning admission (the other sex are not half so tender about their ages as we men prove ourselves to be); but there you are. My association, far slighter than my desire for it, with persons in the woman suffrage movement has led me to regard the arbitrary adjective "feminine" as including the not-at-all arbitrary adjective "logical." I have come to count on this; I like it. Being a quiet person, I prefer not to have my settled ideas disturbed: it is so much more satisfactory to be able to docket and pigeon-hole every human phenomenon. I am much easier in my mind when I see a woman suffragist get out and play politics; conversely, I believe that those women who think that woman's place is the Home ought to stay there.

The anti-suffragists—our dear old Aunties, whose corresponding males should be called the "Uncles"—have told us rather frequently that woman's place is the Home. Am I really to blame if I want them to remain at that so delightful point of vantage? When I was a boy, there existed a popular song that, with a trifling change of the personal pronouns, has always appeared precisely applicable to the great cause of anti-suffrage. It celebrated somebody or other that "Never cared to wander from
His own
Fire-
Side:
He never cared to wander or
To
Roam;
He much preferred to be
With the everlasting She,
Since there isn't any place
Like
Home"

(I quote from memory, but I am sure of the sentiment.)

That song sang itself down the halls of memory and into my present consciousness the other day when I was privileged to listen to a speaker praising the theory of anti-suffrage. She said that Home was the natural habitat of woman—tactitly implying that mere Man had no right to cross its threshhold. Home, said she, was woman's glory, her palace, her crown, her throne. (That's the way she said it; if there is anything wrong with the metaphor, don't blame me.) She was speaking in a city two hundred miles removed from her own residence. She declared that she herself had a good home; that she wanted the right to run it; that she always had run it and always would; that she had five children and didn't want to be distracted from their care by the necessity to vote: woman's place was the home.

Beside me stood the driver of my taxi-cab. I make no more apology for his comment than I make for her metaphor. He said:

"Well, if her place is the home, why in H—— don't she stay there?"

If non-voting qualifies a person for the home, then voting must bar him from those sacred precincts. I want the anti-suffragists to be as logical as they think their arguments. Let them keep the idiots and aliens within their doors, but let them bar forever their doors against the entrance of a sane and voting male. They doubtless have some sex-secret whereby they can maintain the home without him.

If they stood by that, I, for one, would agree. But I want to ask one question of those anti-suffragists who are running over the country just now, urging the heads of political parties to block woman suffrage on the ground that woman's place is the home. I want to echo my irreverent taxi-driver. I want to ask them why in H—— they don't stay where they belong.

NEED PROTECTION FOR AMENDMENTS

Senator Owen's Corrupt Practices Bill Does Not Limit Expenditures Against Suffrage

The corrupt practices act which passed the House at the previous session of Congress will be one of the principal measures before the Senate this winter. The bill, which is backed by Senator Owen, aims at limiting the amount of money which may be spent in the nomination and election of national candidates and provides for the publicity of campaign expenses.

In the meantime the amount of money which may be spent by national organizations against the enfranchisement of women in any State is unlimited. In most States there is no provision for the publishing of campaign expenses on the question. More than that, the votes are in many States not properly safeguarded after they are cast. Michigan, Nebraska and Iowa are mute testimony to the necessity for a Bill to Prevent the Fraudulent Disfranchisement of Women.

HUMORIST SCORES RANK INJUSTICE

John K. Bangs Thinks It a Shame Miss Addams and Miss Wald Cannot Vote

In the course of a recent address in Richmond, Mr. John Kendrick Bangs paid a glowing tribute to the cause of equal suffrage. In speaking of Miss Jane Addams, he stated that it was she who had made him a "suffragent," as he phrased it.

"When," said Mr. Bangs, "such a woman as Lillian Wald in New York is denied the vote, and that great spiritual leader, Charles Murphy, is given hundreds of votes to use as often as he chooses, then I think there is something wrong with the laws of that State and they need revision."

Phi Beta Kappa Secretary In Scholarship Scandal

Because Women in College Have Absolutely Removed Stigm of Mental Inferiority, Society of Intellectuals Appoints a Committee to Consider Barring Women from Too Many Honors

The road to equal suffrage is a long, long one and sometimes, to those who have been watching for years, it seems to have no turning. Then of a sudden it will take a quick, abrupt turn and, lo! we have a victory of first magnitude. A whole State will enfranchise its women, a woman will be chosen to head a great city's school or prison system, or a woman may be elected to Congress.

One such victory, one such long dash toward emancipation, has just been made by the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of the United States. It is no less a victory for the women because it is not so meant and because it proceeds from actual hostility to women in scholarship. Here are the facts in what might be called a "Scandal over Scholarship":

(The Phi Beta Kappa Society, as is well known, is a college fraternity whose members are chosen exclusively for excellence in scholarship. The society is made up of chapters, twenty-seven of which admit men only, six of which are exclusively for women, and fifty-three of which admit both men and women. The Phi Beta Kappa recently held a council meeting at which its secretary proposed that steps be taken to limit the proportion of women in its membership, and a special committee has actually been appointed to take the matter into consideration and report to the next council in 1919.)

Commenting on the authoritative account published in the Phi Beta Kappa Key, the society's organ, the New York Evening Post writes editorially at length, scoring point after point as well as if it were the suffrage organ:

"With the spread of coeducation, the average superiority of women students in the matter of scholastic standing has been the rule in most colleges. In consequence, it has been only natural that women should compete successfully for the highest honors, such as special prizes, scholarships, and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The secretary of this fraternity, and its committee on fraternity policy, scent in this success of women students a serious danger to the reputation of Phi Beta Kappa. . . .

"The secretary shows that in the elections of the past three years women have captured an aggregate of 1,979 places to 2,202 for men. As *twenty-seven* chapters admit men only, while but six are restricted to women, fifty-three being in coeducational institutions, the showing for the women is all the better. The secretary suggests that this situation should be altered by taking other things than scholastic distinction into consideration in making elections.

"What these other things should be he does not specify, but it is evident that to have the result desired they must be male characteristics. That is to say, the reputation of a society whose one publicly known characteristic has been its insistence on high scholarship must be saved by the addition of tests which will work to the exclusion of a larger proportion of women. In support of his position, the secretary argues that much of the reputation of Phi Beta Kappa comes from the achievements of its members in after life, and he takes it as indisputable that more men than women will thus reflect glory on the fraternity. . . .

"It would surely be a less serious violation of the spirit of the fraternity to extend eligibility to all of either sex who should attain a given very high rank than to make room for men by introducing some non-scholarship test intentionally discriminatory against women. . . .

"Some will say that men will be influenced away from the fraternity simply because there are so many women in it. The secretary does not make such an assertion, though his words at one point are possibly open to such an interpretation. The only answer is that the type of militant masculinity which cannot endure association with women who fully qualify for membership in an organization founded to promote scholarship, is not at all necessary to the welfare of Phi Beta Kappa. And this leads naturally to another objection to the introduction of what must be essentially a discriminatory sex test.

"The American young man who goes to college and is of Phi Beta Kappa mental calibre is apt to possess a certain manliness of spirit which would not relish success over a female competition through the instrumentality of a discriminatory sex handicap. One of the surest results of the attempted working of such a test would be the refusal of many of our most promising college men to accept the membership offered.

"There is sure to be much discussion of the question, and the committee will not have to make its report without an opportunity to gauge public opinion. Phi Beta Kappa can do its appointed work only as it wins and holds general respect. It is a pretty safe prediction that the basis of eligibility will remain essentially as it is. If men cannot, or will not, win a fair proportion of elections on a scholarship basis, the consensus of enlightened opinion will be that the young women are entitled to their victory. To attempt to wrest it from them by a sex handicap would only subject the young men to ridicule, and would do more harm to the reputation of the fraternity than any proportion of women ever likely to be found in its membership."

Could there be a more noteworthy and challenging refutation of the age-old theory that men as men are mentally superior to women as women than this anachronism within the official ranks of the Phi Beta Kappa? Let the Council of 1919 decide the matter any way it sees fit. That the hoary question is up for debate for the reason that women are doing too nobly in scholarship is the death-blow to the theory. It is a significant victory.

Do your Christmas shopping with The Woman's Journal.

Spacious Washington Home Opened by the National

Permanent Headquarters at Capital Instituted at Famous Residence Where Anderson, Root, Du Pont and Phipps Have Lived—A Susan B. Anthony Room

The former home in Washington successively of Larz Anderson, Minister to Belgium, and Ambassador to Japan, ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root, Senator Du Pont of Delaware, and Henry Phipps, the multi-millionaire philanthropist, has been selected by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as the permanent headquarters of the National Association in Washington.

The house is a magnificent 26-room and 6-bath palace at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, just off Scott Circle, directly opposite the Washington residence of Gifford Pinchot, and facing the monument to Daniel Webster. It is owned by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, the artist, who has promised to take a prominent part in the campaign of the National Association this winter in its big drive on Congress for the Federal amendment.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Washington Committee; Miss Ruth White, the secretary, and probably Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith of Louisville, who will be the member of the National Board assigned to the work of local organization in Washington, will live at the new quarters, while there will be rooms galore for any of the prominent women coming to Washington this winter for the National Association to live there for the season, or to spend such time as they may devote to Washington in the house.

This house will afford for the first time a gathering place and headquarters for the local suffrage workers affiliated with the National Association. In the organization work already done there so far this fall it has been necessary to rent rooms in hotels for the meetings. The new suffrage home will not only obviate that necessity, but will furnish what will virtually be a club to the women workers, a meeting place where they will always be welcome and where there will be something "going on" nearly all the time.

A room has already been set aside for Mrs. Catt with a sleeping porch.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the new headquarters will be the Susan B. Anthony room, in which will be placed the original table on which Miss Anthony drafted the now famous amendment giving the women of all the land the ballot. There will be many other interesting relics and mementoes of the famous pioneer in the field of suffrage placed in the room. It is situated just at the head of a wide circular stairway leading from the entrance hall to the second floor. A huge drawing room, with a massive stone fireplace, is just to the right of the Susan B. Anthony room, but it has been agreed that no special names will be given any other room in the house. All save the Anthony room will be known as "Root Rooms," partly because former Senator Root once lived in the house, but principally because they will be "Root for Suffrage" rooms. Mr. Root will be entirely welcome to visit the house any time he may desire. Of course he is an anti, and in that frame of mind might not want to come, but it is pointed out that he may be converted at any time.

At the rear of the second floor is an interestingly furnished chapel effect, with a musicians' gallery to which a narrow winding stairway leads. All of the furnishings for this room, including the handsomely carved gallery itself, were brought from abroad by Mrs. Hemmick. As this chapel, or music room, opens into a big state dining room, which in turn opens into a hall 25 feet wide leading to the front stairway, it will afford an ideal place for any gatherings, musicales, etc., which the women may hold during the winter. Off the big dining room is a large breakfast room, where tea will be served in the afternoons.

A curious coincidence with regard to the house was a letter received by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller last week, written by a friend who had no idea such a move was contemplated, informing her that Abdul-Baha Abbas, the famous Persian religious leader and mystic, has come out for increased rights for women in that far off land. Abbas slept in the new Suffrage House some years ago, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hemmick. Mrs. Hemmick says she has frequently discussed the question of votes for women with the distinguished Persian, both here and in his native land.

The Woman's Peace Party came into being in this house, and Mrs. Hemmick, its owner, was the first president. Here also were arranged the details of the suffrage play, written and staged by Mrs. Hemmick, which was given at the old National Theatre in Washington about two years ago. Rehearsals for the tableaux depicting peace and war, showing how the entire system of education tends to instil the war spirit, were also held in this house. They were later given, under Mrs. Hemmick's direction, on the lawn at the foot of the Washington monument.

CHURCH FORGETS WOMEN MEMBERS

Episcopalians Reject Suffrage Resolution Because Name of Petitioner Was Unknown

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party and the Episcopal Diocese of Albany convened annually for the 48th time this year. They were in session in Albany the same week to discuss right and justice. About 70 per cent. of Episcopalians are women. But when a woman suffrage resolution came before the Church Conference, its chairman refused to present it because "the name of the lady who handed it in was unknown." Principles of equality and justice do not depend on knowing a lady's name. They were announced 2000 years ago by the founder of the Episcopal Church.

A PROBLEM

Brooke county was the only county in West Virginia which voted favorably on the suffrage amendment. Brooke county has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any county in the State. Illiteracy in that county amounts to two per cent., while in the State at large it is 8.3 per cent.

What is the answer?

ONLY ONE LONDON DAILY OPPOSES

Mrs. Fawcett Thinks Liberals Will Follow Labor Party in Advocacy of Rights

"All the great London daily newspapers, with one exception, now support franchise for women," said Mrs. Fawcett, at the recent annual meeting of the Manchester Federation of the National Union of Suffrage Societies of England.

In speaking of the future for equal suffrage in the Isles, Mrs. Fawcett said that for a long time women had had the support of the Labor Party and now that Mr. Asquith was converted there could be little doubt that the Liberal Party would follow his example. As for the Conservatives, she did not believe that they would ever be an antisuffrage party since three Conservative prime ministers had been supporters of woman suffrage and some of the leading men of the party had openly worked for the success of their cause.

WOMEN CONVENE AGAIN IN MEXICO

Yucatan Governor Issued Summons — Schools Closed While Women Confer—Teachers Attend

The second women's congress ever held in Mexico came together the latter part of November in Merida, capital of the State of Yucatan. The first one in the history of the republic was held in the same city in January last, and was well attended. It was convened under instructions from Gov. Alvarano, as was the present one. The governors of all States were requested to name delegates, though distance from centers of population and the absence of railway communication with other portions of the country renders it difficult to secure attendance from other States than Yucatan and Campeche. Nevertheless on the opening day many delegates were present from other sections. The congress held sessions daily until Saturday, and discussed various questions, educational and intellectual topics being the principal ones dealt with. All the primary and vocational schools in the city of Merida remained closed throughout the sessions of Congress, and it was made a personal obligation for the teachers to attend.

Miss Clara R. Mozzor, the youngest woman ever admitted to practice in the courts of Colorado, was, on Nov. 29, appointed by Leslie Hubbard, attorney-general elect, to serve as junior assistant attorney-general under his supervision.

CARRANZA WANTS "PEOPLE" TO RULE

General Advises Mexicans to Consider Whether Vote Should Be Given to All

"What is desired first of all is to establish the rights of the people to individual liberty," said General Carranza of Mexico in his address before the constitutional congress at Queretaro last week, when he outlined the reforms he hoped to see embodied in the constitution.

"You must consider whether the vote should be given to all or limited by educational or property qualifications. I think the vote should go to all, but that it should be taken from those making wrong use of it or those who look with indifference on the affairs of the Republic."

"An exchange calls attention to the fact that the first woman elected to Congress in the United States was elected in leap year—that she just proposed to her constituents and they accepted her," says the Wheeling Register.

SHE SAYS LIQUOR LOVES SUFFRAGE

South Dakota Anti Applies Weird Logic to Election Result in Deadwood

"We had believed, and have often given expression to the thought, that the opposition to equal suffrage had forever abandoned the silly argument that women are incapable of exercising the responsibilities of the ballot; and we had considered it preposterous to believe for a moment any responsible person would contend that woman's influence in politics could be immoral or vicious," says the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Press of Nov. 29. "Yet there are a few left who not only seem to believe that way, but who are so imprudent as to permit themselves to be quoted that way. Imagine the amazement of women, and men of common sense, to see quoted in the current issue of the Woman's Protest, an anti-suffrage organ of New York, a South Dakota woman who finds in the returns of the last election in this State a conviction that the liquor interests in South Dakota were not opposed to woman suffrage, but were in favor of it. Her reasoning is unique. Deadwood, a rather wide-open saloon town, voted for suffrage. There you are; what better evidence could any person want? A stronghold of the saloon wants the women to vote; the corollary is perfectly obvious. The reason a stronghold of the saloon wants women to vote is because the feminine influence in politics is pro-liquor, and will always support the liquor interests. But the excellent author of this pretty sentiment seems to overlook an important element in the discussion. Deadwood voted for equal suffrage, but Deadwood also voted for prohibition. If the liquor interests, suppositiously in control of Deadwood, sought to feather their nests by voting for woman suffrage, why did they not make a clean sweep of it and vote prohibition down?"

URGE PRESIDENT TO REDUCE HOURS

Women's Trade Union League Shows Injustices and Dangers to Health in Factories

President Wilson has been asked by the National Women's Trade Union League to include in his legislative program a bill for an eight-hour day for women. This action was taken at the closing session of the inter-State eight-hour conference meeting in New York, Dec. 1-3.

Factory girl speakers brought out with startling clearness to the delegates the need of more effective legislation and of enforcing what laws now exist. Pressing shirt bosoms from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. at $3.00 a week, working in the "white cotton brigade" sixty hours a week, suffering from flat feet and varicose veins and general breakdowns in health—all were dwelt on by the girls.

"The employers are trying to starve and cheat us out of the forty-nine-hour week, now that we have won it," one worker cried out. "I tell you you must watch them every minute. We need not only laws; we need inspectors, many inspectors, to enforce them."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the Consumers' League, who read the resolutions which called on President Wilson for aid and which endorsed the bill providing for the women's division of the Department of Labor, urging the President to appoint a woman, called attention to the non-enforcement of protective laws.

"The non-enforcement of the fifty-four-hour law is notorious," she said. "The five o'clock closing hour for the children below the age of sixteen years is in parts of this city almost a mockery of their need of rest and play and further education. Few employers pay fines; no employer is in any jail or penitentiary for any offence against this law. Suits are either not begun, or are so ill prepared that they are lost, in spite of the disposition of the courts in recent years to sustain these laws, following the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals of New York."

Dr. Frederic S. Lee, professor of psychology at Columbia University, who dwelt on the scientific side of the question, stressed the importance of fatigue in causes of disease.

"It is obvious that if, under any given conditions of labor, the working day is of such a length as to bring about excessive fatigue," said Dr. Lee, "the surest way to avoid excessive fatigue is to shorten the working day. Now, what has been the effect of shortening the working day? That it has eliminated the effects of extreme fatigue seems to be proved by the facts that the shortening of the day has resulted in improved health of the workers and marked moral and social improvement, such as is shown by the decrease in intemperance and crime, improvement in living conditions, greater efforts toward education, greater intelligence, and greater industrial efficiency."

Among the other speakers was Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Woman Suffrage Party, who declared the women would get the ballot in New York if the men of organized labor "made good their pledges."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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81

JUGGLING WITH OUR FOOD

The women who are urging Congress to submit the Federal Amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage have a nation-wide object lesson to place before the members. It is the tremendous cost of living. Under laws in which the housekeeping sex have had no voice, speculation in foodstuffs has been allowed to run riot, and the price of living has soared to such a height that the whole country is seething with protest.

A typical case reported in the Christian Science Monitor shows how a carload of eggs was held for five months and changed hands nine times before the eggs reached the consumer, affording profits to a whole string of middlemen, while the eggs, of course, were growing staler all the time. The Monitor says:

"In tracing the journey of a carload of eggs from the chicken yards in Indiana to the tables of New York City hotels, the Wicks Legislative Committee, which is investigating high prices, has brought into the limelight the manner in which foodstuffs are juggled by brokers and middlemen until the price to the consumer is boosted so high that boards of investigators like the Wicks Committee become necessary.

"This carload was first sold at 24 1-2 cents a dozen. By the time they got as far as the last stopping place between producer and consumer, that is, the restaurant or the grocer, the eggs had passed through so many hands, each time giving forth an additional profit, that they sold for from 42 to 44 cents a dozen. And the public got them for from 46 to 55 and more. And testimony showed that only 20 of the 311 cases had been taken out of storage thus far.

"Not all the turnovers of these eggs took place on the eggs exchange. Most of the transactions were on paper only.

"The first sale was to a butter and egg wholesalers' firm at 24 1-2c. They sold them to a man who sells eggs to consumers from his wagon. He paid a small deposit at 25 1-2c, not intending to peddle but to hold them. That was in June. In September the peddler sold them back to the same wholesalers at 29c. On the same day the wholesalers turned them over to another firm at 30c. This company, employing inspectors, discovered that the eggs were seconds, rather than refrigerator firsts. The committee's counsel was not able to find what became of the 10 per cent. penalty on the selling price involved when goods are misrepresented on the exchange. But the original wholesalers bought the eggs back at 30c.

"By now it was October, with the eggs four months away from the chicken yards. The market had advanced again and they were therefore sold to a third group of wholesalers at another profit, this time as refrigerated seconds. The new owners sold some of the cases to jobbers at 31 3-4 and 32 cents. The carload was then sold at a profit of $73.73.

"That was on Nov. 8. The next day the firm which made that profit, noting the advancing market, bought them back, at a quarter a cent a dozen more than they had received for them. Now the carload began to be split up. Ten cases brought 32 cents, and 311 brought 32 1-2 cents. This last purchasing firm turned over 20 cases to a candler and distributor for hotels, restaurants and institutions, and a few grocers, at 34 cents. Later this candler bought the other 291 cases at 34 cents, and left them in storage to supply his winter trade. Bringing the 20 cases to his candling plant, he began grading the eggs. Despite the fact that they began their journey last June; he said they were good. He sold the best to hotels and restaurants at 43 cents. The seconds were sold for cooking at 42 cents. The pastry man got the cracked ones, and a tannery the bad ones. Some of the good ones went to grocers at from 46 to 55 cents. One boarding-housekeeper got some at 42. This candler said that the trade considered 'fresh' eggs to be those from the West and South which might have been on the road from a month to six weeks. In New York State eggs can now be held in storage ten months."

When the ten months are up, the cold storage men in New York ship their eggs across the border into Pennsylvania, and the cold storage men in Pennsylvania ship theirs into New York and keep them indefinitely. The authorities of the two States are now putting their heads together and trying to stop this dodging.

On every side boards and commissions are being formed to investigate, and to try to do something. As a rule these commissions consist of men only. Beloved brethren, appoint some shrewd, experienced women among the members, and give the housewives of the whole nation a vote, and you will be a good deal more likely to get something effective done.

A. S. B.

HOW SOME WOMEN DID IT

Women gave a striking example of what they could do toward lessening the cost of living, a year or two ago, in Calgary, Canada.

The city was finding it hard to get its food fresh and at reasonable prices, while only a little way out in the country fruit and vegetables were rotting on the ground for want of a market. The women took the situation in hand.

Some time before, the city had established a municipal market, but the building was out of the way, poorly kept and little used. The women had it cleaned up and put in good shape. Then they inaugurated a campaign among the farmers to send their products direct to this market. It soon began to do a great business, and became a source of large profit to the city, instead of a loss. The farmers got higher prices than ever before, while the people of Calgary got their food fresher and at more reasonable rates.

But the poorer housewives found it quite a tax upon their slender means to pay ten cents car fare every day, in going to and from market. Calgary owns its street railway, so the women secured an ordinance that people going to the municipal market should be carried free.

In Calgary at that time, as in California in the early days, there was no coin in circulation smaller than a five-cent piece. The economical housewives did not want to pay five cents for things that were worth less, and they demanded and secured the introduction of one-cent pieces. These are only a few of the improvements introduced by the public-spirited women of that progressive city.

The men appreciated their work for the general good. They did not wait for the women to be given full suffrage by the Parliament of the province, but went ahead and gave municipal suffrage to all the women of Calgary, without any property qualification, by an overwhelming majority, upon a referendum vote. Cities in the United States that have power to amend their charters would do well to follow the example.

A. S. B.

STANDING TOGETHER

Mrs. Catt urges upon suffragists the importance of thorough organizatzion, and also of standing together. There is an old saying about "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." If we make a strong pull and a pull all together, it need not now be a long one. There has been a long pull in the past, but today the goal is in sight.

It may help us to realize the value of organizing and standing together if we notice how important it is considered by other people. A little while ago the newspapers reported the organization of a National Conference Board of employers of labor, to fight the eight-hour day and the demands of the labor organizations in general. It is said to be made up of men representing a capitalization of eight billion dollars and employing seven million workers. The announcement of its object led to strong protest, and a declaration was made afterwards that its object had been misrepresented. But the working men and women are almost unanimous in believing that its real purpose is to crush out the labor unions. Unquestionably, the ideal aimed at by a large number of manufacturers is that the employers should be organized and the workers unorganized, since under those circumstances the employers could successfully resist all efforts to secure shorter hours or other changes in the interest of the workers.

The belief that this is the object of the big new union of employers has had a remarkable effect upon the American Federation of Labor. Its recent annual meeting was unusually harmonious, and several powerful organizations of workers that have hitherto stood outside it are now ready to affiliate. There was a general conviction that all must stand together, or lose everything that has been gained for the workers during many years of painful endeavor; and also a unanimous determination to resist to the uttermost.

If organization and union are looked upon as so important by the great employers of labor, and also by the men and women who earn their bread with their hands, they are equally important for every kind of reformers, including the advocates of equal rights for women. As each of the warring nations watches out eagerly to adopt any new device of its adversaries in the way of aeroplanes or munitions, so we ought to keep a keen eye out for the methods used most successfully by those who are waging other big fights, and utilize them in our own. Organization and union are the keynotes of success.

A. S. B.

HELPING THE SCHOOLS

The Seattle Board of Education has commissioned Mrs. J. A. Reed to make a nation-wide survey of school systems, to learn the best methods used in the different cities, and to bring home the fruit of her investigations for the benefit of the children of Seattle. The State of Washington already ranks highest in the country as to its schools, but the people want to make them better still. In Washington, women are people.

Mrs. Reed is going to pay special attention to the subject of vocational guidance. Incidentally, as she travels about the country, she will furnish an object lesson to the cities that she visits on the weight that is given to educational questions in an equal suffrage community, and also on its willingness to entrust an important educational mission to a woman.

BOTH WERE PARED DOWN

The suffrage amendment in South Dakota was not the only one which fared worse than was at first supposed. The early reports were that prohibition had carried by 20,000 and suffrage by 10,000. As the later returns came in, both majorities were pared down, and the final returns showed that prohibition had carried by a majority of only 203, while suffrage had not carried at all.

With only this slim majority against them, the liquor men will of course work for resubmission. If the suffrage amendment had carried, they would have felt that resubmission would be hopeless.

A. S. B.

The official count shows that U. S. Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin (Independent-Republican) is re-elected by a plurality of 118,162 over his Democratic opponent, William F. Wolfe. This exceeds by more than 15,000 the largest plurality ever given before to any candidate in Wisconsin. Since the suffrage amendment was defeated in Wisconsin, Senator La Follette has given his active support in Congress to the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, just as he did before, and his constituents knew that he would continue to do so; yet they have re-elected him by this overwhelming vote. The American voter likes a man who has the courage of his convictions.

In Norway the official register of voters for the last Parliament shows that 602,000 women were entitled to vote, and only 532,000 men. Yet no woman was elected to Parliament. The fear that if women get the ballot they will seize all the offices has not as yet been verified anywhere.

The value of the Initiative and Referendum has just been strikingly shown in the equal suffrage State of Washington. The last Legislature passed seven objectionable bills. But the people of Washington have the remedy in their own hands, and they used it. Upon petition, the obnoxious legislation was held up till a referendum could be taken on it, and by popular vote all seven of those bad measures were overwhelmingly defeated. As the Chicago Public says, in Washington the Legislature "can do no mischief which the people are not able to block."

There is no warrant in history or anywhere else for the assumption that woman's voice means enfeeblement. The feeblest nations of the world happen to be those where women have the least to say. From the world's beginning woman has done her share of the building and fighting. She has stood side by side with man against everything. Man has fought the resounding wars, but hers have been the silent wars that test even more the courage, endurance and capacity. In every war she has been an element of strength.—Chicago Herald.

Anyone looking for a Christmas present for a teacher would do well to give her "The Crayon Clue," by Minnie J. Reynolds. It would be sure to interest her, and would be likely to convert her to suffrage if she needs any conversion. Under fictitious names, the book tells the history of the Chicago teachers' troubles which led up to the appointment of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent. It is a story well worth reading. By the way, not long ago the official "Anti-Suffrage Notes," edited by Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, contained a venomous attack upon the Chicago Teachers' Federation. It illustrates the tendency of all kinds of reaction to hang together.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ILLINOIS

The second session of the Illinois Woman's Legislative Congress will be held in the Florentine room of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 28 to 30.

The purpose of the organization, which came into existence just two years ago preceding the opening of the 1915 Legislature, is to consider measures of legislation which the Congress may wish to endorse at the coming sessions of the Legislature and to circulate throughout the State literature pertaining thereto.

The program will include consideration of constitutional, social, educational and industrial legislation. During the afternoons conferences will be conducted on the various bills which have been presented at the morning sessions.

On Thursday evening a banquet will be held in the Congress Hotel, where a number of brilliant speakers have been invited to address the Congress.

Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, chairman of the Woman's Legislative Congress, will preside. The officers and directors have been elected from representative organizations and include Mrs. Ida M. L. Fursman, Chicago Teachers' Federation; Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Davida Harper Eaton, Woman's City Club; Miss Louise Field Magee, Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Ignace J. Reis, Jewish Woman's Council; Mrs. Alice Dow Allinson, Woman's City Club; Miss Nellis Carlin, Public Guardian of Cook County; Dr. Effa V. Davis, Woman's City Club; Mrs. Ruthven Deane, Juvenile Protective Association; Miss Margaret B. Dobyne, Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; Dr. Anna Dwyer, State Charities Commission; Mrs. Helen Jefferan, Englewood Woman's Club; Mrs. Ida M. Lane, Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. John T. Mason, Leg. Chairman of State Federation; Miss Elizabeth Maloney, Woman's Trade Union League; Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor, Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. A. E. Walker, Leg. Chairman Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Mary G. Wilson, Catholic Woman's League; Miss Esther Witkowsky, Jewish Woman's Council; Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Illinois Training School for Nurses; Miss Jessie Spofford, Illinois Federation Woman's Clubs.

Nine-twentieths of the measures advocated in the Woman's Congress two years ago were passed by the last Legislature.

OKLAHOMA

Mrs. Aletha Barr Taft has recently been elected president of the Oklahoma City Club.

CONNECTICUT

The measures which the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is prepared to push when the Legislature comes into session next month are a bill for municipal and presidential suffrage on the Illinois plan, and a bill to give the vote to women on all questions of excise. A bill giving women the vote in local option elections was promoted in the last session, in 1915, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This year both the W. C. T. U. and the C. W. S. A. will combine on a measure which will force the anti-suffragists to line up along with the liquor interests if they oppose the bill, and which will also force the members of the Legislature to come out into the open and show whether or not they are supporting the liquor trade.

INDIANA

The Indianapolis League on Nov. 25, learning that Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan would be in their city until the following Monday evening, asked Mrs. Bryan to address a suffrage meeting. The Indianapolis women sat at their phones all day Sunday sending out word of the meeting, as it was too late to get newspaper publicity. Misses Sara and Eldena Lauter opened their home for the meeting, and over 200 women attended. Mrs. Bryan made one of the best suffrage talks ever made in Indianapolis, and the Misses Lauter served wafers and punch.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin suffragists have a new slogan for the annual convention to be held in Madison the middle of January. "Every County There" will be the motto and the greatest effort will be made to have every county present at the convention.

Miss Harriet F. Bain of Kenosha, who has charge of the dollar campaign for woman suffrage in Wisconsin, reports that $2,000 have already been subscribed in Wisconsin by 2,000 men, women and children, and that 100 towns are represented by these contributors.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, chairman of political study and research of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, was far too ardent a suffragist to let such an opportunity slip when she addressed a meeting of the Kindergarten Union at the recent annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association in her capacity as secretary of the Richmond Education Association. She spoke first of her interest in the subjects under discussion; then she said:

"I am convinced that your work will not reach its full accomplishment until you see established on the State and city school boards, a woman or women members. It is a well-known fact that mothers and women generally are more vitally interested in the welfare and educational advancement of the child and that they know more of his needs than do the men. We women work now in the only way open to us for any welfare measures, by standing in the halls of the Capitol building when the Legislature is in session and asking the men who pass through those halls to help us when certain bills come up for discussion.

"This measure for the extension of kindergarten work will mean an increased appropriation, and the men will tell us so and will be inclined perhaps to hold back the measure for that reason. You know, of course, that of the $1.50 poll tax, one dollar goes automatically into the educational fund of the State. If there is an electorate of 100,000, there will be a fund of $100,000, and if that electorate is increased to 200,000, the fund will be increased to $200,000. What you need to do, my friends, is to increase the electorate of Virginia to meet the increasing demands of educational advancement."

MASSACHUSETTS

The executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold an "at home" Dec. 14, from 3 to 5 o'clock at 585 Boylston street. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will speak on "Six Victorious Years of Suffrage in America," and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will discuss "The Woman Voter." Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard and Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson will also speak.

This reception is the first of a series which the suffragists are planning to hold this winter. Those who will receive are: Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball, Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham, Miss Mary W. Dewson, Miss Susan Cushman, Mrs. John C. Lee, Mrs. Eileen S. Coughlin, Mrs. Martin Peck, Mrs. Blanche Hard Murphy, Mrs. L. N. Kinnicut and Mrs. Henry D. Sleeper.

The suffrage booth at the Boston Pure Food Fair, under Miss Mabel Willard, added more than 8,000 new members to the Association. Miss Willard had nearly 100 helpers.

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley has had a particularly successful meeting before the girls of Jackson College. Two classes of girls are using her speech there as a basis for class work in argumentation.

At the first Councillor district convention, at the home of Miss Susan Cushman in Middleboro, recently, the Countess Magie, better known as Mrs. Tom Thumb, made an enthusiastic suffrage speech.

Mrs. Grace A. Johnson, chairman of the Massachusetts Congressional Committee, reports as follows:

Of the 48 Federal Amendment Day demonstrations five or six were unusually effective. In connection with the program outlined by Mrs. Catt, Pittsfield presented a most artistic "Dance of the Suffrage States." Springfield introduced a suffrage float in the Columbus Day parade; Cambridge produced an allegorical tableau of great beauty which was shown at the meetings in Cambridge and Boston. Attleboro had the resolution which was sent to the congressmen made into a slide and presented at the movies, where it was read by thousands of people. Boston distributed 25,000 federal amendment fliers at the Food Fair, and had the federal amendment discussed at the meeting at which Mrs. McClung spoke. The 13th district had a successful open-air meeting in Marlboro, which was attended by hundreds of men, including representatives of the opposing congressional candidates. Worcester distributed fliers at Clark College and at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at theatres and one factory, and wound up with a stirring meeting at which local speakers and musicians spoke or sang to an audience of 600 Worcester people.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A series of exhibits which will attract attention and which will be of great educational value, is being planned at the State headquarters of the New Hampshire association, which are centrally located opposite the State House. For some time past the "Road to Progress" has occupied this window and there is rarely a moment in the day when one or more people are not engaged in studying it, sometimes as many as five or ten being gathered before it at one time. The facts regarding Child Labor and Municipal Housekeeping will be brought out in the same manner.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The executive board of the State Equal Suffrage league held a business meeting in Columbia on Nov. 28.

The league voted to accept the offer of the National Association to conduct a suffrage school for the training of workers. The 5th of February was chosen as the date for opening the courses. The board proposed engaging a State organizer and offered the National Association $75 to help defray the expenses of this work. Columbia was chosen as the meeting place for the next State convention.

A suffrage league has just been organized in Hopkins, Richland County. Mr. Adams Clarkson presided at the opening meeting and the speaker of the evening was Prof. Lewis P. Chamberlayne of the University of South Carolina.

NEW JERSEY

An Equal Suffrage League was organized by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall in High Bridge on Nov. 28 Mrs. Hall, who is honorary president of the State Association, made the address. She urged the women of the East to participate in political affairs and to demand the ballot so that they might not be overwhelmed by the votes of the western women, with whom they might not always agree.

Fourteen charter members were enrolled and the following became officers of the league: President, Mrs. Knox Taylor; vice-president, Mrs. Win H. Black; treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Eastwood; secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Andrews; chairman membership committee, Miss Meta H. Rogers.

KENTUCKY

The Louisville Woman Suffrage Association has taken the lead in forming an organization known as the Louisville Committee of Householders, whose purpose is to war on the price of butter and eggs. Membership in the committee is obtained by signing a pledge to abstain from the use of butter and eggs until prices become reasonable.

A commission chosen from the committee will decide on a reasonable price; and should prices advance, after the stated figure is obtained, the embargo will again become effective.

"It will be the first campaign in the history of Louisville whose sole object is to save money rather than to raise money and expend it," says the Courier-Journal.

OHIO

All the Columbus newspapers have now come out for suffrage.

Mrs. M. C. Demorest was elected chairman of the Organization Committee at its meeting in Greenville, Nov. 18.

Since the State convention the names of Mrs. Lydia A. Herold of Cleveland and Miss Anna B. Johnson have been added to the life membership list.

At the meeting of the Full Citizenship League in Ashtabula, Nov. 24, where Miss Hauser spoke, it was decided to take up the study course offered by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The first lesson will be given Dec. 29.

Mrs. J. W. Freeland has been elected honorary president and Miss Louise Cunningham president of the new organization at Marion.

The College League of Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware recently elected Miss Nell Crates president.

"CONGRESS LIVES IN WHITE HOUSE"

Other Answers of Candidates for Citizenship Show Sex is Not Safe Test

"Naturalization Day" in the United States District Court of Rhode Island recently raised again in the minds of suffragists the question of why alien men are admitted as voters while American women remain disfranchised.

One applicant was unable to tell what Congress is, but later said that it makes the laws for the country. Another said that Congress lives in the White House with George Washington. Still another said that the State Legislature consists of two branches, the State House and City Hall.

Once Deputy Clerk Hope by accident asked an applicant who was born in Ireland to relinquish all allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. Several other errors were noted in the statements of applicants, but most of the men were permitted to pass on the promise that they would study up the history of the United States.

WOMAN'S HOUR

Not for herself! Though sweet the air of freedom;
Not for herself! Though dear the new-born power;
But for the Child who needs a nobler Mother,
For the Whole People needing One Another,
Comes Woman to her Hour.
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

WOMEN CLERKS PROVE SUCCESS

San Francisco Editor testifies to Efficiency of Women on Election Boards

The San Francisco Star commends women clerks on election boards in California. "They are nimble, alert and continuously on the job," says one of the editors of the Star. "They are given the hardest end of the business, the tallying and counting. In the district where I vote, one woman has made a reputation as an expert She has been employed in preference to all others ever since women were given the ballot. I know of numbers of others with like records."

The last services for Inez Milholland Boissevain took place Dec. 4 at a little Congregational church in Lewis, N. Y. Her burial place, on a hillside overlooking Meadowmount, the ancestral home of the Milhollands, is to be made into a small memorial park. A memorial meeting is to be arranged later by the suffragists and the other associations of which Mrs. Boissevain was a member.

Congressman Fitzgerald of New York declared this week that the passage of either of his embargo bills and of the bills to regulate interstate commerce in cold-storage foodstuffs and on parcel-post rates would result in immediate relief in high prices in this country. Is the interest in the question of the truth of this statement confined to one sex?

IN THE MAGAZINES

A City Mother, by Zoe Hartman.—Independent, Nov. 27.

The New Situation in Suffrage.—New Republic, Nov. 25.

The New Woman in the Orient, by Stanwood Cobb.—General Federation of Women's Clubs Magazine, December.

Registration Clerks See Great Light on Suffrage

Women Invade Forbidden Polling Places and Drive Home Argument That Federal and State Laws Clash on Women's Rights—Men See Point and Are Sympathetic

What were the experiences of the various women in the non-suffrage States who went to the registration booths previous to election and asked to register under their rights as expressed by the Federal constitution? The registration and voting places have for too long a time been in the same class with saloons and prize-fights—places which women were not expected to enter. What was the effect upon the men in charge to see women suddenly appear?

The following quotations from letters written by women who went to the registration quarters in a number of Iowa towns have come to the Woman's Journal from the Iowa Suffrage Association. They show in a general way a reaction that was probably true throughout the country and indicate that aside from the opportunity for an important legal victory, this has proved a valuable method of propaganda.

Quoted from the letter of Winona Evans Reeves, Keokuk, Iowa:

"As requested I am sending you a report of the attempt made here in Keokuk to register a woman who has been a citizen of Illinois and who has voted there. We chose Miss Helen Hambleton, one of the Y. W. C. A. Secretaries, and a young woman known and respected by everyone. I went with her. We went to the fire department building which was the place of registration. Having more years on my head I did most of the talking. Miss Hambleton said: 'I came to register as a voter. I was a citizen of Illinois and voted there. I can fulfill the qualifications of having lived in this State six months, in the county sixty days, and in the town ten days and in the precinct ten days.' They just sat there in amazement; then I quoted to them the article from the constitution which had been sent to me by headquarters. One man said: 'Oh, but, Mrs. Reeves, we can't register her.' I said: 'Why?' and he said: 'The laws of Iowa say male citizens.' I said: 'But the Federal law makes no such qualification; it says only citizens of the United States. Which is the higher law, a State or Federal law? Which has precedence?' They said then: 'I think you are right, but we cannot register her.'

"The best thing happened while we were there, talking. A colored man came to register and they asked him to take the oath and asked him his name and number of his residence. He knew his name, but didn't know the number of his house. He explained where it was, and they got out the directory and found the number. They asked him how long he had been a citizen of Iowa, and he said: 'Forty-three years.' Then the judge said: 'Have you never voted any place else?' He said: 'Oh, yes; up to three years ago I was votin' in Hannibal, Mo.' Then they cut off forty years of his former answer and asked him to sign his name. He said: 'I can't write. You'll have to sign it.'

"It surely made those men see a great light. They had just refused to register a splendidly educated girl and let that colored man, who knew less than nothing, register to vote. This incident of Miss Hambleton's request was published in all the papers in Burlington."

Quoted from the letter of June Hamilton Rhodes, Indianola, Ia.:

"I happened to live in California during the suffrage campaign and at present am a registered voter there. I presented myself for registration at the booth yesterday morning and at least had the satisfaction of having the city and county attorney called in and of receiving the most courteous treatment by all judges, who insisted that I certainly should be allowed to vote here; and they asked me to write to you and see if we, the voters of other States, could not, acting together, appeal to the State attorney for a decision in the matter.

"I think that at least thirty men congratulated me on the stand I had taken and there was certainly none of the spirit of ridicule or superiority."

Quoted from the letter of Caroline H. Perkins, Keosauqua, Ia.:

"I went to the polls this afternoon with Mrs. Anna Warner, who has lived in Idaho and in Wyoming and voted in both States. The inspector of election was of the opinion that she had no right to vote but sent for the county attorney, Mr. Geo. Buckler, who decided against us."

Quoted from the Letter of Mrs. J. R. Dysart, Ottumwa, Ia.:

"Per instructions in regard to registration Nov. 4th, will say that we carried them out; that is, all except the registration, which was no fault of the women.

"The board were all quite shocked, embarrassed and nonplussed at the whole circumstance and finally said that if we got a ruling from the county attorney they would permit registration.

"However, we failed to get a ruling although the county attorney is an ardent suffragist; but we understood and did not push it harder as we would embarrass him."

Quoted from the letter of Florence A. Harsh, Des Moines:

"On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock I, in company with some other women, went to Bird Schoolhouse, 20th and Woodland avenue, where the Board of Registration for our precinct was in session.

"Mrs. Ellis E. Oldfield, now living in the Wellport Apartments at 19th and Woodland avenue, stepped up to the table and said that she had come to register as a citizen of Iowa, preparatory to voting at the general election Nov. 7, and presented as authority for this request a copy of the Section 1 and 2, Article IV, of the Federal Constitution, which says in effect: 'The acts and doings of any State, respecting the rights of its citizens, shall be recognized and protected by every other State in the Union, etc.' She stated that just prior to coming to Iowa, she was a resident and a citizen of Colorado, and she regularly voted at all elections in that State, and that she now wished to be recognized as a citizen of this State.

"The board refused to let her register, but assured us all that they were in perfect sympathy with our request to be allowed to register, and that they were most decidedly in favor of allowing the women to vote in every State. One of the men then called up the City Clerk, and asked what to do, and he replied: 'Do not let the women register. I cannot tell you just why, but do not let them.'

"One of the men turned to Mrs. Oldfield and made this remark: 'Possibly you have no right to register and vote in Iowa, as it is not a woman suffrage State, but I believe there is no question but what if you urged your right to vote next Tuesday, as you were a citizen of Colorado many years and voted there, and hence are a citizen of the United States, you should not be denied the right of citizenship.' Bishop Austin Dowling, who was present and heard the conversation, ventured a few pertinent suggestions, and concurred in our opinion."

From the Davenport Leader:

"Dr. Tucker of Davenport applied for the privilege to register Saturday morning in the Second Precinct, Fifth Ward. She wants to vote in the coming election. She was denied the right by the registration board, whereupon she appealed to the county attorney, Henry Jebens. The latter ruled that she was not entitled to register.

"'I have written to the Attorney General of Iowa on the matter. If he rules against me I shall appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States,' declared Dr. Tucker to a Democratic Representative.

"Dr. Tucker previous to her residence in Davenport lived in Colorado for twelve years, a State where woman suffrage is recognized."

Albany outdid itself to make its suffrage visitors feel at home during the recent State convention. Besides the big banner which hung across State street, in front of the Ten Eyck, proclaiming to all who passed beneath it that "Woman Suffrage Is Coming—All Political Parties Endorse It," there was a huge electric sign right in front of the Capitol saying, "Welcome to New York State Woman Suffrage Party." This was a gift of the Municipal Lighting Company.

The moment the effective political units in any community begin to measure national success by human welfare, not merely as an intellectual proposition, but as a practical basis for concrete action, that moment the equal participation of women in government becomes a certainty.—Gifford Pinchot.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ..... dollars.

Noted Sociologist Makes Strong Plea for Suffrage

Urbain Gohier of France says: "I Have Noticed that Every Country which Does Not Respect Women, where Women are Yet on Plane Below Men, is the More Barbarous, the More Immoral; has More Drunkenness"

Urbain Gohier, an eminent French sociologist, believes that much of the drunkenness and impure living in the world will be abolished when women are enfranchised.

In the Indiana Times of Nov. 29, Gohier thus sums up his belief:

"I believe woman suffrage means the end of paid vice and drunkenness. Who can decide so well as to the treatment to be meted out to drunkards as the wife who is beaten, the wife who has to provide for rent and food by her own efforts because the weekly wage remains at the corner bar? The mother whose young son is led astray by some disease, the common result of vice, which the boy dares not tell the father? Or the wife who blights the physical health of her unborn child, even apart from her own, because her husband, all unsuspecting, suffers likewise?

"The true woman, from the point of view of the wicked woman herself, has all that maternal solicitude, that intimate knowledge of the wants of woman, that knowledge which alone can uplift, which no man can have. She knows how woman fails and why; of the dullness of life, of the long hours, the temptations. I believe woman suffrage will be the end of all this.

"Who knows so well the needs of small children in kindergartens, of older children in high school, of girls in studios, of women in factories, of farmers' wives, of domestic servants, as the mothers and sisters who are in close contact with them all day long? Men cannot, by the very fact that they are tied down to office chairs, and it is absurd to intrust legislation on such subjects to them. But women are well acquainted with these questions, both from the point of view of employer and employed and by actual experience.

"Then the wage question. A woman who has servants of her own, or who does the work herself and knows the value of it; the trouble and time expended on it—who could be a better judge of a fair wage? And yet at present such questions are settled by men who can spare just twenty minutes at a bar for their lunch and whose only knowledge of their household affairs is a rapid dinner in the evening before rushing off to the theatre, and the settling of their household bills once a month.

"Take the question of the war orphans in France, toward which America is contributing with her wonderful and ever-ready generosity $135,000,000. Before we had the collaboration of women, these children were so many units of paper, to be nurtured mechanically, like chickens in an incubator. But now, with women on the committee, who have children of their own, each child will benefit by that tender care and experience, that intimate knowledge of their needs which will make them useful citizens for the future and remove from them as much as possible the loss of father and elder brother."

Speaking of the present day status of equal suffrage in France, Gohier says:

"In France the war has been used as an argument against woman suffrage because they do not fight. Neither do men of fifty years, the exempted, discharged soldiers or shirkers. There are 7,000,000 voters in France who do not fight, and either they should be deprived of their vote or it should be given to women. On the other hand, what have women not done in war? Tending the sick day and night, millions of francs in charity, munition work for twenty-four hours on end. And the mothers of France, those who work in the fields with their daughters, getting in the harvest, and often with a load of grief on their shoulders for a husband or brother, have made the supreme sacrifice.

"I have noticed that every country which does not respect women, where women are put on a plane below men, is the more barbarous, the more immoral; has more drunkenness."

GUY BATES POST FAVORS BALLOT

Star of "Masquerader," His Wife and Leading Woman All Suffrage Advocates

Some of the most ardent suffragists are to be found on the American stage.

Guy Bates Post, who is playing in "The Masquerader" in the Middle West, is a believer in equal political responsibility for women, and so is his wife. Miss Thais Lawton, Mr. Post's leading woman, and Mr. Ian Forbes-Robertson, father of Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, are two others in the same cast who advocate votes for women.

The two great fetishes of the world that are dying at present are the divine right of kings and the divine right of sex and one is as absurd as the other. — Anna Howard Shaw.

Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed, an ardent suffragist and author of "Jonathan's Nightshirt," was this week elected to the Cambridge, Mass., School Committee.

The suicide rate for 1915 was more than three times larger for men than for women, according to a leading insurance paper, the New York Spectator.

The Wonder Girl, by Anna E. Satterlee. Sherman, French & Co., Boston. Price $1.20 net.

This is an attractively dressed novel. It is a tourist tale of California, and contains some conversational references to votes for women.

"The Vampire of the Continent," by Count Ernst zu Reventlow. Published by the Jackson Press, New York City. $1.25.

Make it a suffrage Christmas. Send the Journal to your friends.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT CHRISTMAS

You need not go out into the mad rush of the streets and stores and spend a great deal of money to get an ideal Christmas present. You can sit down in the quiet of your own home and just write down the names of your friends who would be interested to have The Woman's Journal. And who, in these piping times of suffrage, would not be interested to have the national suffrage weekly? One subscription costs only a dollar, and where can you get a better present for the money?

Do it now and you can say you have done your Christmas shopping early. We will start the subscription with the Christmas number and shall be pleased either to send you an attractive suffrage Christmas card, which you can send to your friend, or we will fill it out and send it for you.

Of exceptional beauty.—Review of Reviews
Poems of power and music.—Brooklyn Eagle

Lyrics of War and Peace

By WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, Author of *Some Love Songs of Petrarch*

Pours forth rich and well-chosen phrases in well-modelled cadences. —London Times

A master of the Shakespearean sonnet form. —Western Daily Press (England)

Here speaks a brave and healthy soul that has tested life and found it good. —The Independent

Through all these poems shine a cultured mind, an earnest spirit, and a heart responsive to the beautiful and noble. —New York Evening Post

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THE SUFFRAGE ROSE

Miss Ruth E. J. Seavey of Nashua, N. H., is only thirteen years of age, but she contributes the following song, "The Suffrage Rose," to the Woman's Journal. It is to the tune of "Fair Harvard."

When the rosebush in winter is covered with snow,
One would think that it never could bloom;
Yet the snow melts, and soon the leaves verdantly grow,
And the roses exhale their perfume.

Like the rose, woman suffrage, "snowed under" this year,
Will remain covered, people assume;
But the snows of injustice ere long disappear,
And the flowers of equality bloom.

SAYS NEW YORK IS KEY STATE

New Republic Believes Mrs. Whitehouse and Assistants Have Good 1917 Chance

The New Republic of Dec. 2 says that there is a good chance that woman suffrage will win in New York at the election in 1917. "The reports, from up State particularly, as to the activities of which Mrs. Norman Whitehouse is in command indicate that no political fight could be more closely and assiduously prepared for. The last campaign came near success, and it taught Mrs. Whitehouse and the women working with her the full lesson of organization. Every suffragist in the United States is concerned with the approaching campaign. The suffrage movement had its greatest gain in recent years when the Illinois Legislature extended the franchise to women as far as it could. The accession of Illinois undoubtedly gave suffrage a new place in national politics and had significance for opinion in the more thickly populated States. But New York State would be more than significant; it would turn the balance for this nation, and consequently, if one chooses to use one's imagination, for every white community in the world. The suffrage leaders in New York appreciate the importance of their effort, not because they exaggerate the importance of New York, but because they see the political situation as it is. It is suffrage's best opportunity. Every organization in the country should provide New York with some addition to its resources for the intensive popular education and the work of political regimenting which the cause requires."

Without votes for women democracy is an attempt to walk by hopping on one leg.—Daniel A. Poling, in "Speeches of the Flying Squadron."

Send The Woman's Journal as a Christmas present to your friends.

ARMENIAN POEMS

Rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale by Robert Chambers, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston, for the benefit of the relief fund. Price, $1.50.

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To Authors and Publishers

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Zangwill on English Suffrage

Vote Dealt With in "The War for the World"—Jane Addams and the Devil Baby—William Dudley Foulke's Poems—Clothing for Women

The War For the World, by Israel Zangwill. The Macmillan Company, New York; $1.50.

Mr. Zangwill's chapters on suffrage are not the least remarkable of a most remarkable book. He describes the work of the English women during the war; he analyzes the attitude of the various branches of suffragists before and after the beginning of the war; and he enunciates in ringing tones the hope that women will be the peace-makers of the world. "Wake Up, Parliament" is the title of a speech to the United Suffragists:

"I confess I feel somewhat embarrassed at having to raise the question of votes for women at this juncture. Instead of condoling with women upon their lack of votes, I feel more like congratulating them upon it. For upon us who have votes—be we English or German, French or Austrian—lies at least some part of the responsibility for the most terrible war in history, the gigantic misery and waste of which not even all the heroism and self-sacrifice it has called forth can redeem, nor all the splendors and profits of victory wipe out. It is with the consent and connivance of us men that millions of educated Europeans are at this moment burrowing underground, side by side with Asiatics and Africans, in some instances recent converts from cannibalism, and that the era which prated of the Superman has produced the Super-Rabbit. It is with our consent and connivance that colossal sums which might have renewed the whole social fabric of Europe are squandered at an appalling speed in shells and bombs which in their turn destroy yet more of the slowly garnered products of labor. It is with our consent and connivance that the noblest and strongest of our sex are being eliminated or mutilated, and that instead of the survival, we have the funeral of the fittest. It is with our consent and connivance that half the human race is at war and the other half caught in the currents of ruin, while the wail of broken bodies goes up from three continents. It is with our consent and connivance that a colossal world-industry has been set up, the object of which is to produce dead people, an industry, the capital sunk in which is so vast, and the plant of which is so extensive, embracing as it does aerial and submarine machinery as well as surface plant, that it costs some two hundred pounds to turn out a single corpse. I do not say this output of carrion is quite useless: it serves to manure the fields of Europe and even to produce fruits more or less valuable in the spiritual and political spheres. Nor do I say that England could easily have avoided going into the business—or could at this moment cease manufacturing corpses, or allow them to be made exclusively in Belgium and France. All I desire to point out is that we have now before us the results of the male direction of the planet. It is open to argument whether women or women with men would have done better: it is beyond question that they could not possibly have done worse. And since what cannot possibly be done worse stands a very large chance of being done better, common sense combines with every dictate of reason and justice to demand that in the business of running the State the women should now have an equal hand."

A new book by Jane Addams of Hull House! Who will not hail it with delight, especially when such a book would be most suitable as a Christmas present for almost any woman? "The Long Road of Woman's Memory" appeared in part in the Atlantic Monthly in a fascinatingly told story called "The Devil Baby at Hull House." Its atmosphere is sweet and wholesome and homely. The book deals with life,—pathetic old women and their scarred souls and black and tragic memories, but, through her love and sympathy and humanness, Miss Addams has caught the glamor with which memory clothes life for the aged and the aging, and has made it delightful reading. The book is published by the Macmillan Company of New York.

Lyrics of War and Peace. By William Dudley Foulke. Humphrey Milford Oxford University Press.

This book contains many noteworthy poems in little bulk. The author has done yeoman service to divers good causes—especially to civil service reform and woman suffrage—and in his leisure hours he writes delightful verses. Here is a charming sonnet, "May and October":

Thrice blest am I that through the changing years
No change in love I find: that the young face
That nestled close upon my breast appears
Fair as when first I saw it. Still the grace
Of every motion charms. Her hair is white—
I love it so. The lines upon her brow—
I see them not. Her eye is just as bright,
Her glance as tender and her voice as low
As when it spoke the words that made us one,
Or when its music sang my heart away
In passionate youth. Nay, our October sun
Is mellower than the richest tints of May.
Her dauntless spirit never can grow cold,
Nor rust of age tarnish a heart of gold.

"The City's Crown" deserves to be pondered by everyone who loves his city:

What makes a city great? Huge piles of stone
Heaped heavenward? Vast multitudes who dwell
Within wide circling walls? Palace and throne
And riches past the count of man to tell,
And wide domain? Nay, these the empty husk!
True glory dwells where glorious deeds are done,
Where great men rise whose names athwart the dusk
Of misty centuries gleam like the sun!
In Athens, Sparta, Florence, 'twas the soul
That was the city's bright immortal part,
The splendor of the spirit was their goal,
Their jewel, the unconquerable heart!
So may the city that I love be great
Till every stone shall be articulate.

A series of sonnets "To Womankind" closes with "Justice":

Slowly the gates of opportunity
Open at last, and ever more and more
Woman is ruler of her destiny
And shattered many a bond that once she bore.
All shall be broken! Man shall seek her aid,
Not in the narrow bounds of home alone,
But for the common weal, and wife and maid
Shall speak with voice as potent as his own.
God speed the moment when in every land
All doors shall open to a woman's hand!

The book includes a number of admirable translations. Those from Carducci are of especial interest.

Clothing from an aesthetic and economic viewpoint, from the selection of the material and pattern to the finished article, is the subject of a new book under the title, "Clothing for Women." It is written by Laura I. Baldt of Teachers' College, New York City. It contains seven colored plates and 262 illustrations. The publishers, J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, say, "It is a book for the college short course, the high school and the home; it is practical in every detail." The book will be delightful to women whether they handle the needle or not. The price is $2 net.

Figures substantiated by the investigations of veterinary surgeons were quoted before the Wicks Legislative Committee, Dec. 29, by Paul E. Taylor, director of the New York Milk Committee, showing that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the cows in New York State were diseased and would react to the tuberculin test.

The second annual meeting of the National Woman's Peace Party, of which Miss Jane Addams is president, will be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

Post-Election Bargains

The Woman's Journal has a limited supply of good, up-to-date suffrage literature which it wishes to close out. It will sell to suffrage organizations at attractive prices. The literature is as telling as ever, and the price should compel a purchase by active suffragists. Write for further information if you are interested.

LITERATURE DEPT., WOMAN'S JOURNAL
45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

S. D. EDUCATORS AWAIT NEXT VOTE

Determination Shown in Defeated State to Win Victory in 1918

The South Dakota Educational Association, numbering about 2,200 members, at its recent meeting adopted a resolution declaring:

"That the association regrets the defeat of the equal suffrage amendment to our State constitution at the recent election and looks forward with approval to the adoption of such an amendment at the first possible opportunity."

This seems to be the sentiment of the press of the State, according to the Sturgis Call to Action of Nov. 25, which says:

"It is surprising how unanimously our exchanges are taking up the fight for woman suffrage in 1918. They refer to it as a matter of course that there will be another vote on the subject in 1918; and, for that matter, if it fails in 1918, then again in 1920; and they are beginning the fight now. The organization for woman suffrage will, of course, be kept up and the fight continue until they are victorious, no matter how long it takes."

SUFFRAGE BANNER GREETS WILSON

President Smiles, Seeing Votes for Women Colors While Reading Message to Congress

A yellow suffrage banner bearing the words: "President Wilson, what will you do for woman suffrage?" was lowered from the gallery of the House of Representatives in Washington on Tuesday when President Wilson was reading his address to Congress.

The President was reviewing recommendations for railroad legislation, a corrupt practice act, and was beginning his recommendations for a broader government for Porto Rico. He said: "The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just," when over the railing of the gallery fluttered the large yellow suffrage banner held and guarded by ten members of the Congressional Union.

President Wilson, attracted by the stir, looked up from his reading, and apparently taking in the situation at a glance, smiled broadly and without hesitation or interruption turned his eyes back to his manuscript and continued his address to its end without further demonstrations.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OPEN TO WOMEN

Mercer Law, Macon, Now Puts Them on Equal Plane With Men Students

The board of directors of the Mercer Law School of Macon, Ga., recently passed a resolution which will allow women to enter any course which the school now offers to its men students.

The Atlanta Journal claims that Mercer is the first college in the South to take this progressive action. Judge Emory Speer, dean of the law faculty, says the women of the State are very anxious to enroll as students. Graduates of this school are now permitted to practice law in the State and federal courts in Georgia.

THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

(Meaning, of Course, the New Lady Member of the House of Representatives)

(Copyright 1916 by John T. McCutcheon)

Can She Kee p a Secret?

Southern Chivalry Will Work Overtime

Mann Will Be the Speaker, but Woman Will Have the Last Word

By John T. McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

NEVADA WOMEN ASK FOR LAWS

Backed by Vote They Attack Gambling and Divorce and Urge Eight-Hour Law

The coming session of the Nevada Legislature will have to consider women's interests as never before. For the first time last month women helped elect the legislators of the State.

The Nevada Women's Civic League, at a recent meeting in Reno, declared itself in favor of the passage of the following laws by the next session of the Legislature, "in order that the laws of this State may be in accord with those of the most enlightened and progressive States." It stands for:

"The modification of race track, gambling and divorce laws to conform to those of other enlightened States; a law providing for the use of schools as civic centers, since it is as important for the people to have public meeting places as it is for the representatives of the people; an eight-hour law to protect the labor of women; a law raising the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, the age in every other suffrage State; a community property law giving the wife equal rights with the husband; a law giving the wife control over her own earnings."

The League also recommends to the authorities the appointment of women on the boards of all public institutions where women and children are cared for.

Official election returns as announced at the office of the secretary of State in Helena, Mont., Nov. 29, show that the bill to permit boxing was defeated by 4,000 votes. On prohibition there were 102,776 votes in favor and 73,890 against Only three counties gave a majority against prohibition.

HELD IMPROMPTU PARADE TO POLLS

Seventy-Year-Old Woman Leads Demonstration and Then Dines Election Board

It took Miss Mollie Proctor, seventy years old, of Bennetts Switch, Ind., to institute the first suffrage parade ever held in Miami County.

Actuated by the sight of the men going to the polls on Election Day, Miss Proctor and fifteen other women marched to the polling place, registering their opinion that they should be doing the same thing that the men were.

Miss Proctor, wrapped in a United States flag, and carrying a sheep bell and dinner horn, headed the group. With loud blasts on her horn she proclaimed and demanded her rights; and then, leading her company home, prepared a dinner for the election board.

"Miss Proctor comes of sturdy Virginia stock, having been born in the old Dominion," says the Peru Republican, "and it is proof positive that she lives in a progressive, up-to-date neighborhood that these women held the first suffrage parade the county has ever had. They are ahead of the county seat and must forever be considered the county's pioneers in suffrage parades."

MISS RANKIN'S AID WILL BE WOMAN

First Congresswoman Has Chosen Miss Belle Fligelman of Montana as Her Secretary

Miss Belle Fligelman of Helena, Mont., who was also prominent in the suffrage campaign in that State, will be private secretary to Miss Jeannette Rankin, when Miss Rankin goes to Congress next March.

Miss Fligelman's appointment was announced in Helena Dec. 3.

A Christmas card goes with every Christmas subscription.

CHILD LABOR LAW IS NOT ENOUGH

Thousands of Children Unprotected in Industries That Federal Measure Cannot Touch

In spite of the Federal child labor law, the annual report of the National Child Labor Committee shows a startling lack of legislation affecting children. It declares:

"Twenty-eight States allow children to work more than eight hours a day in stores and other local establishments; nineteen States allow children to work at night in such industries; twenty-eight States have no regulation of street work by children, and twenty States have poor regulation of it; twenty-three States need night messenger laws; twenty-six do not require medical examination of children for work permits, and thirty-two States have standards lower than the fifth grade."

The Federal law, unfortunately, has no effect on mercantile establishments, many small factories and street trades. Nor does it legislate in the employment of minors above fourteen in certain dangerous occupations or in night work. With five States still without State-wide systems of compulsory schooling, it may be asked what the mothers would say about it, had they the opportunity.

A woman probably will represent Kansas in the presidential electoral college. Hubert Lardner, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, made preparations last week to have Mrs. R. C. Layman of Hutchinson chosen to go to Washington. Mrs. Layman will be the first woman to be named as a presidential elector in the State.

DRAW UP PROGRAM FOR FOOD SUPPLY

Women's Clubs Will Study How Exorbitant Prices Could Be Prevented by Legislation

Representatives of twenty-six women's organizations, forming the American Woman's Movement to Conserve the Food Supply, outlined a legislative program at a meeting Dec. 1 to be recommended in whole or in part for study by all the women's organizations of this country.

The program includes the following subjects bearing directly on the war on food prices:

1. Interstate commerce regulations forcing rapid railroad handling of foodstuffs.
2. The prevention of speculation in foodstuffs except between those who actually handle the products.
3. Elimination of dealing in futures.
4. Making it a penal offence to destroy crops on farms or in transit.
5. Government regulation of cold storage plants handling articles of interstate commerce to prevent the evasion of State laws by shipments from one State to another.
6. Inspection of food at the time it leaves cold storage.
7. The stimulation of the interest of small farmers in the raising of food animals.
8. Establishment of legal standards in food products, so that articles must be retailed according to the class in which they belong—this being an extension of laws against misbranding.
9. Planning for repopulating rural regions by sending "immigration agents" from farming districts to munitions centres to induce men thrown out of work when peace comes to follow agriculture.
10. To obtain the co-operation of munition makers in getting a census of workers who would be thrown out of employment by peace.

If women had the vote, they could do more than study such a program.

LAST LAUGHS

"Don't you think mothers should stay at home with their children?" asked a callow youth, eager to score off a well-known married suffragist who had just spoken.

"Well," she said, her voice taking an earnest, intimate note, "I don't know about that, but I do think children should stay at home with their mothers."

The editor was pretty mad.

"Are you the chump who wrote up that recruiting ball?" he said to the quaking reporter. "Oh, you are? Well, look here. 'Among the prettiest girls in the room was Colonel Oldnut.' The Colonel's a man, I suppose, isn't he?"

"He may be," said the reporter brazenly, "but that is where he was."

"I couldn't get out of marrying him," explained the lawyer's wife. "When he proposed he said: 'Will you marry me? Have you any objection?' You see, no matter whether I said 'Yes' or 'No' he had me."

"Why didn't you keep silent, then?" inquired her friend.

"That's what I did, and he said, 'Silence gives consent,' and that ended it."

During President Lincoln's first visit to the Springfield penitentiary an old inmate, looking out through the bars, remarked: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons. We've seen all there are in the country."

"Why, this is the first one I ever visited," answered Lincoln, in surprise.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I've been in all the rest."

A seafaring young man had written to his mother that he was bringing home to her a number of presents, among them a striped Japanese kimono. The mother showed the letter to a friend.

"A striped Japanese kimono!" the visitor exclaimed, when she came to that passage. "How nice!"

"Nice!" answered the perplexed old lady. "You may think so, but will you kindly tell me what I am to do with such a thing? I suppose I can keep it tied up in the back yard, but what on earth I am to feed it on goodness only knows."

At the Boston City Club a married man and a single man were having a little chat. Said the married man:

"Do you suppose it is really true that there are more criminals among bachelors than among married men?"

"If you mean convicted criminals, I certainly do believe it. Married men get so much practice lying to their wives that it is a cinch for them to fool the police in case they happen to transgress the law."—Boston Post.